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PROSODIA  
CONSTRUED.

AND

The Meaning of the most  
difficult Words, therein con-  
tained, plainly illustrated.

BEING

An Addition to the Construction  
of LILY'S RULES, and of like  
necessary Use.

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By BARNAB. HAMPTON. *R*

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PROSODIA  
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By R. B. L.

An Addition to the Construction  
of Prosody, and of the



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ALON B. L.

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# PROSODIA

## CONSTRUED.

**P**ROSODIA Prosody (that is to say) that Part of Grammar which teaches the right accenting or tuning of the Syllables of Words, and also the Quantity of Syllables, (as Holyoke writes :) est is ea pars that Part quæ which tradit teaches pronunciationem recam the right pronunciation vocum of words. dicitur Latine it is called in Latin after the Latin manner] accentus. the accenting (or right tuning) of words in pronunciation. Autem and Prosodia Prosody dividitur is divided in Tonum into the tone (or tune,) Spiritum the breathing (in pronunciation) and tempus the time; (that is to say, the time for pronunciation of a long Syllable or a short.) Tonus the tone or tune

est is lex a law vel or nota a note (or mark) quâ whereby syllaba a Syllable in dictione in a word elevatur is lifted up, vel deprimitur, or is pressed down. Autem and tonus the tone est is triplex threefold, Acutus sharp, (or lifted up) Gravis grave, (great or pressed down.) Circumflexus the circumflex (or bowed about accent, or both lifted up and pressed down, after Ramus; after others, lifted up like the acute accent.) Tonus acutus the acute (or sharp) accent est is virgula obliqua an overthwart stroke (or dash) ascendens ascending (or going) in dextram up towards the right hand sic after this fashion (\*). Gravis the grave (or pressed down accent or tone) est is virgula obliqua an overthwart dash (or stroke) descendens descending in dextram

train towards the right hand  
ad hunc modum after this  
manner ('). Circumflexus  
the circumflex accent (or that  
accent which being bowed a-  
bout is both lifted up and pres-  
sed down,) est is quiddam  
conflatum a certain thing  
composed (or made) ex utrif-  
que of them both hâc figurâ of  
this Figure or Fashion ('). E-  
tiam also Apostrophus adda-  
tur huc may be added hither,  
qui which est is quædam pars  
circuli a certain part of a cir-  
cle apposita set to in summo  
literæ on the top of a letter,  
quam pinges which you shall  
describe sic after this Fashion  
('). Ostenditur hâc notâ it  
is shewed by this note or mark  
(or this note sheweth) voca-  
lem ultimam the last vowel  
dictionis of the word deesse is  
wanting (or to be wanting :)  
ut as, Tanton' me crimine  
dignum dixisti? pro tantone.  
Ne what dixisti me dignum  
hast thou said that I am wor-  
thy of tanto crimine so great  
blame? Sunt there be Spiritus  
duo two breathings (through  
the throat in pronunciation)  
like the Hebrew guttural Let-  
ters, אָתָּן. Asper the  
rough (or harsh breathing) &  
and lenis the mild (or smooth.)

Asper the harsh (or rough)  
breathing in pronunciation quo  
whereby syllaba aspirata an  
aspirated syllable (or a syllable  
of harsh pronunciation) pro-  
fertur is pronounced: ut as,  
homo a man or woman, honor  
honour. Lenis the mild quo  
whereby syllaba a syllable pro-  
fertur is pronounced (or utter-  
ed) citra aspirationem with-  
out harsh breathing in pronun-  
ciation: ut as, Amo I love,  
onus a burthen.

Regula Prima the first Rule  
Tonorum of Accents.

**D**ICTIO brevis a short word  
monosyllaba being of  
one syllable aut longa or a long  
one positione by position, acu-  
itur is made acute: ut as,  
mél honey, fél gall, párs part,  
pâx peace. Longa naturâ a  
long word by nature circum-  
flectitur is made circumflex  
(or circumflexed:) ut as, spēs  
hope, flōs a flower, Sól the  
Sun, thūs frankincense, rūs the  
country. In dissyllaba dictio-  
ne in a word of two Syllables,  
si if prior the former fuerit  
longa shall be long naturâ  
by nature, posterior the latter  
brevis



brevis short, prior the former circumflectitur is circumflexed: ut as, Lūna the Moon, mūsa a song. Acuitur it is made acute [or lifted up] in cæteris in other words: ut as, citus quick [or swift] lātus broad, sōlers subtilis [or cunning.] Si if dictio polysyllaba a word of many Syllables habet hath penultimam the last Syllable saving one longam long, acuit eandem it maketh the same acute [or lifts it up:] ut as, libértas liberty, penátes Hæthenish household Gods. Sin but if habet it hath penultimam the last Syllable saving one brevem short, acuit ante penultimam it maketh the Syllable before the last save one acute [or lifts it up:] ut as, Dóminus a Lord, Póntifex an Archbishop or Prelate. Composita verbs compounded a of facio the word facio to do excipiuntur are excepted: ut as, benefácis thou dost well, malefácis thou dost evil, calefácit it maketh hot, frigefácit it maketh cold. At si but if penultima [understand the word Syllaba syllable] the last Syllable save one fuerit longa shall be long naturâ by nature, & and ultima the last Syllable brevis short, penulti-

ma the last Syllable save one circumflectitur is circumflexed: ut as, Romānus a Roman, amātor a lover. Composita the compound words a of sis thou art made or done & and fit he is made or done acunt do lift up ultimam the last Syllable: ut as, malefit it is ill done, calefit it is made hot, beneficit it is well done, sâtisfit it is satisfied. Quia because hodie at this time [or in this age] propter imperitiam for the unskilfulness hominum of men circumflexus the circumflex accent vix discernitur is scarcely discerned (or distinctly known) ab acuto from the acute accent prolatione in pronunciation, Grammatici Grammarians confuderunt have moved without all order (or have used promiscuously or in common) circumflexum the circumflex accent cum acuto with the acute accent (that is to say, in respect of the tone or sound, otherwise they are not used promiscuously.) Sunt there are quinque five things quæ which perturbant do very much trouble regulas tonorum the Rules of the Accents. Differentia the difference transponit transposeth (or remoueth)

## Trosodia contruend.

*moveth) tonum the [tone or] accent: ut as, una together, adverbium an adverb, acuit ultimam makes the last Syllable acute [or lifts it up] ne videatur that it may not seem esse to be nomen a noun. Sic so eo thither, alio to another place, aliquo to some whither, continuo by and by [forthwith] sedulo diligently, porro moreover, forte by chance, qua which way, aliqua by some way, nequa lest any way, illo thither, falso falsely, cito quickly, fere almost, plane manifestly, [or plainly] & alia and others id genus of that kind: puta the word puta pro for sicut as, pone pro for post afterwards, coram in presence, circum on every part, alias elsewhere or otherwise, palam openly, ergo this word ergo therefore conjunctio a conjunction, sed but ergo pro for causa a cause circumflectitur is circumflexed: ut at, Venimus we came illius ergo for his sake [or cause.] Igitur therefore haec omnia all these sicut Graeca acutitona like as Greek words of an acute sound [or accent] quidem indeed acun-  
 rur are scunded acute [or are lifted up] in fine sententiarum in the end of Sentences,*

vero but in consequentia [verba] among words following [them] gravantur they are [scunded or] made grave tones [or pressed down. Sic so causa differentiae [for the cause of difference] or for difference sake, antepenultima the last Syllable save two suffunditur is lifted up in him in these. Deinde afterwards proinde therefore, perinde even as, aliquando sometimes, ne quando lest at any time, huc usque and hitherto, along far off, deinceps afterwards, dumtaxat only, deorsum afterwards, quapropter wherefore, quinimodo but that more is, enimvero forsooth, propemodum almost [in a manner,] admodum quary much [yea] affabre workman like [cunningly] interea loci in the mean while, nihilominus yet nevertheless, paulominus a little less, [somewhat less, cum when non sunt they are not orationes diversae divers speeches, uti sunt as are] Pube tenus up to the middle crurum tenus up to the shanks enim for non sunt compositi they are not compounded words velut as, haftenus [thus far hitherto, quatenus how far [so far as,] & and reliqua the

## Prosodia construed.

*nest ejus generis of that kind*  
*[or sort:] Transpositio trans-*  
*position [or removing of words]*  
*invertit tonum [turns or]*  
*changeth the [tone or] ac-*  
*cent, id quod that which ve-*  
*nit comes usu in use in præ-*  
*positionibus among preposi-*  
*tions, quæ which postposita*  
*being set after gravantur are*  
*made grave tones: ut as,*  
*Transfra per through the seats*  
*& and remos oars or rowers.*  
*Imperium the rule [or govern-*  
*ment] is te penes in the power*  
*of thee. Attractio attraction*  
*[or drawing together] mutat*  
*tonum changeth the accent,*  
*cum when conjunctio incli-*  
*nativa an enclitical conjunction*  
*(or a conjunction that gives*  
*his accent to the last Syllable*  
*of the word before him) sequi-*  
*tur followeth post vocabu-*  
*lum aliquod after any word:*  
*ut as, que and (or both,)*  
*ne whether, ve or, (or ei-*  
*ther.) Enim for hæ particu-*  
*læ these particles attrahunt*  
*do draw accentum the accent*  
*(or tone) syllabæ præcedenti*  
*to the Syllable before going,*  
*que and acuunt eam do make*  
*this Syllable acute (or lift it*  
*up:) ut as, Liminæque both*  
*the thresholds [by Synecdoche*  
*the Temple] que and laurus*

*the laurels Dei of (the feign-*  
*ed God) Apollo: (It may be*  
*construed,) Que both lumine*  
*the lights laurusque and the*  
*laurels Dei of God: Sic so-*  
*dum, sis, nam, parelca, are*  
*things added. Autem but ubi*  
*where est there is manifest*  
*compositio a manifest compo-*  
*sition, tonus the accent non*  
*variatur is not varied: ut a,*  
*Dénique finally, itique veri-*  
*ly, itaque therefore, undique*  
*on every side, hiccine is it*  
*he? & and hujusmodi of the*  
*like sort. Tamen notwith-*  
*standing ubique servat keep-*  
*eth tonum the accent sui*  
*temporis of his time & and*  
*also ubivis. Concisio the*  
*cutting [short] transfert con-*  
*veys over tonum the accent,*  
*cum when dictiones words*  
*castrantur are cut short per*  
*Syncopen by the figure Syn-*  
*cope, aut or Apocopen Apo-*  
*cope: tunc enim for then re-*  
*tinent they retain (or keep)*  
*tonum the accent dictionis*  
*integræ of the whole word:*  
*ut as, Virgili, Valéri, Mer-*  
*cúri, pro instead of Virgili,*  
*Valerii, Mercurii. Sic al-*  
*so quædam nomina certain*  
*nouns & and pronomina pro-*  
*nouns syncopata cut short by*  
*Syncope circumflectunt ul-*

timam do circumflex the last Syllable : ut as, Arpinās one of Arpinum, Ravennās one of Ravenna, nostrās of our Country or Sect, cujās of what Country or Sect, &c. and so forth. Sic likewise donec until à of donicum. Sic so hūc hither, illūc thither, istūc thither, adhūc yet, hitherto, &c. and so forth, pro for hucce hither, illucce thither, &c. Et and composita compound words à of dic, duc, fac : ut as, Benedic bless thou, redūc bring (again or) back again, calēfac make hot or warm. Idioma the Idiom, hoc est that is, proprietas linguæ the propriety of the tongue variat changeth tonum the accent, aded ut so that si if Græcæ dictiones Greek words veniant integræ ad nos do come wholly [or purely] to us servant tonum suum they keep their own accent : ut as, Simōis a river of Troy, Periphās a man's name in Virgil, acuunt penultimam they make the last syllable saving one acute (or lifted up :) at but facta Latina being made Latin words elevant antepenultimam they lift up their Syllables before the last saving two, quia because corripunt they make short

penultimam the last Syllable saving one. Autem but quæ words which prorsus sunt are made altogether Latina Latin words servant quoque do keep also tonum Latinum the Latin accent : ut as, Gērgica, Bucōlica, antepenultimā acutā the last Syllable saving two being acute, licet although apud Græcos among the Greeks habeant they have tonum the accent in ultima on the last Syllable : Sic & so also comoedia, tragœdia, sôphia, symphônia, recipiunt receive or have tonum the accent in antepenultimā in the last Syllable saving two, licet although they have it in penultimā on the last Syllable saving one in sua linguâ in their own tongue. Porro moreover, si if tonus proprius the proper accent vocis peregrinæ of a strange word ignoretur be unknown, tutissimum fuerit it shall be a most safe thing enunciare illam to pronounce that word juxta Latinum accentum according to the Latin accent. Syllabæ communes common Syllables in prosa or ratione in prose, or verba in metre, semper corripuntur are always made short



short: ut *as*, cēlebris famous, cathedra a seat or chair, medioeris indifferent or mean.

plurimarum of more ex certā observatione according to the certain observation temporum of the times or measures of the Syllables. Alii pedum some of the feet dissyllabi are of two syllables, alii others trissyllabi are of three syllables. Autem but non multum attinet it doth not much appertain ad hoc nostrum institutum to this our purpose [or instruction] differere to reason de tetrasyllabis concerning feet of four Syllables. Dissyllabi feet of two Syllables sunt are Spondæus, ut *as* for example, — — virtus virtue: Pyrrhichius, ut *as*, ∪ ∪ Deus God: Trochæus, ut *as*, — ∪ Panis Bread: Iambus, ut *as*, ∪ — amans loving. Trissyllabi feet of three Syllables sunt octo are eight: Molossus, ut *as*, — — — Magnates Noble Men or States: Tribrachius, ut *as*, ∪ ∪ ∪ Dominus a Lord: Dactylus, ut *as*, — ∪ ∪ scribere to write: Anapæstus, ut *as*, ∪ ∪ — pietas Godliness: Bacchius, ut *as*, ∪ — — honestas honesty: Antibacchius, ut *as*, — — ∪ audire to hear: Amphimacer, ut *as*, — ∪ — charitas charity: Amphibrachius, ut *as*, ∪ — ∪ venire to come. Porro moreover, pedes

**H**Actenus hitherto de tonis of the accents & and spiritibus breathings in pronunciation, deinceps henceforth (or from henceforth) adjiciemus we will add pauca a few things de tempore syllabarum concerning the time of Syllables, & ratione and the form carminis of a verse. Tempus the time est is mensura the measure syllabæ pronunciationis of a Syllable to be pronounced (or of pronouncing a Syllable.) Syllaba brevis a short Syllable est is unius temporis of one time, verò but longa a long Syllable duorum is of two times. Tempus breve a short time notatur is noted sic thus (or after this fashion) [∪], autem but longum a long time sic thus [—]: ut *as* for example, terrā the earth. Pedes feet sunt are made ex syllabis dispositis of Syllables disposed iusto ordine in a just or right order. Autem but pes a foot est is constitutio the setting [or placing] idesther duarum syllabarum of two Syllables, vel or

des feet concinnati *trimmed* (or *well composed*) iusto numero in a just or lawful number atque ordine and order constituunt carmen *compose or make a verse*. Enim for carmen a verse est is oratio a speech constricta bound iusto atque legitimo numero to a just and lawful number pedum of feet. Imprimis first of all compositione carmen he that is to compose a verse discendum est must learn metiri ipsum to measure it rite truly (or *well*) pedibus by the feet, quam which vocant they call scansionem scanning. Autem and scansio scanning est is legitima commensuratio a lawful measuring together [or *measuring*] carminis of a verse in singulos pedes in every one (or *each one*) of the feet. Synalœpha, Eclipsis, Synæresis, Diæresis, & and Cæsuræ, accidunt do happen scansioni to scanning (or *lawful measuring of verses by the feet*.) Synalœpha est is quædam elisio a certain striking out vocalis of a vowel ante alteram before another in diversis dictionibus in divers words: ut as, Crastina vit' to mor-

row's life est is nimis sera too late, viv' live hodie to day. Autem and fit it is made interdum sometimes in his dictionibus in these words: ut as, Dii *heavenish* Gods, Diis to (from, by, or with) these Gods, iidem the same, deinde afterwards, deinceps afterwards (or *furthermore*), semianimis half dead, semihomo half a man semivivus half burnt deest he [or it] is wanting, deerit he (or it) shall be wanting & similia and such like words. At but heu & and ô nunquam interceptantur are never taken away. Eclipsis est is quoties as often as in the letter in cum sua vocali with his vowel dirimitur is taken away, proximâ dictione the next word exorsâ beginning [or *when the next word beginneth*] à vocali with a vowel: ut as, Monstr' horrend' inform' ingens, cui lumen ademptum: pro for monstrum horrendum, &c. and so forth: O ingens horrendum informe monstrum, O huge, horrible deformed [or *ill favoured*] Monster cui from whom lumen ademptum his eye was taken

[or

[or whose eyes were put out.] Synæresis est is contractio the contraction [or drawing together] duarum syllabarum of two syllables in unum into one: ut as, Seu or alvaria the hives texta fuerint have been [or were] framed lento vimine with a soft [or tender] twig: pro for alvearia. Diæresis est is ubi when [or where] duæ syllabæ two Syllables fiunt are made ex unâ dissectâ of one Syllable cut asunder [or parted:] ut as, Dehuerant they ought evoluisse to have unwound suos suos their spindles: pro for evoluisse. Cæsura est is, cum when post pedem absolute after a perfect foot syllaba brevis a short Syllable extenditur is made long in fine dictionis in the end of a word. Species Cæsurae the kinds of Cæsurae sunt are Triemimeris a Triemimer [as though you should say, The division or the half of three feet] subaudi understand thou constans consisting ex pede of a foot & and syllabâ a Syllable: ut as, Inhians pectoribus he much covering the breast consulit takes council [divination] from exta the entrails spirantia yet living. Penthemime-

ris a Penthemimer ex duobus pedibus [consists] of two feet & syllabâ and a Syllable: ut as, Amor love vincit overcome omnia all things & nos cedamus and let us yield [or give place] amori to love. Heptemimeris an Heptemimer ex tribus pedibus of three feet & syllabâ and a syllable: ut as, Ostentans boasting of artem his skill [or cunning] que and pariter also [or likewise] arcum sonantem his sounding bow. Enneemimeris an Enneemimer constat consistit ex quatuor pedibus of four feet & syllabâ and a Syllable: ut as, Ille he factus having borne up, latus niveum his side white like snow molli hyacintho with soft crowstoes, [being a purple coloured flower.]

De generibus concerning the kinds Carminum of Verses.

**G**ENERA Carminum the kinds of verses de quibus concerning which decrevimus we have determined [or purposed] tractare potissimum to treat of principally

*pally hoc loco in this place* sunt are Heroicum the Heroic verse, wherein the deeds done by Noblemen are set down with Praise: Elegiacum the Elegiack verse, wherein lamentable matters are set forth: Asclepiadæum the Asclepiade, [or the verses whereof Asclepiades was the first Author:] Sapphicum the Sapphick: Phaleucium the Phaleucick [or the Verses whereof Phaleucius was the first Author:] Iambicum the Iambick verse. Carmen Heroicum an Heroick verse quod idem which same verse dicitur Hexametrum is called an Hexameter, quidem constat indeed consisteth sex pedibus of six feet numero in number, verò but duobus of two feet genere in kind, dactylo a dactyl & spondæo and a spondee. Quintus locus the fifth place vendicat claims peculiariter properly dactylum a dactyl sibi to itself, sextus the sixth place claims spondæum a spondee: Reliqui the rest hunc vel illum this foot or that, prout volumus even as we will: ut as, Tityre O Tityrus, tu thou, recubans lying at first sub tegmine under the covering patulæ fagi of a

broad or wide spreading beech tree. Spondæus a spondee reperitur aliquando is found sometimes etiam in quinto loco even in the fifth place: ut as, Chara soboles O dear Off-spring Deum of the Gods, magnum incrementum the great increase Jovis of Jupiter. Ultima syllaba the last Syllable cujusque versus of every verse habetur communis is accounted common. Carmen Elegiacum an Elegiack verse quod & which also habet hath nomen the name Pentametri a Pentameter, constat consisteth è duplici Penthemimeri of a double Penthemimer, quarum of which prior the former comprehendit comprehends or contains duos pedes two feet dactylicos being dactyls, spondailicos spondees, vel or alterutrius either of them, cum syllabâ longâ with a long Syllable: altera etiam also the other [Penthemimer] contains duos pedes two feet, sed but omnino dactylicos always [or altogether] dactyls, item also [or likewise] cum syllabâ longâ with a long Syllable: ut as, Amor love est is res a thing ple-



na full solliciti timoris of  
*penfive or fearful care.* Car-  
 men Asclepiadæum an Ascle-  
 piade verse constat consisteth  
 e Penthemimeri of a Penthe-  
 mimer: hoc est, that is to  
 say, spondæo of a spondee, &  
 and dactylo a dactyl, & and  
 syllabâ longâ a long syllable,  
 & and deinde moreover duo-  
 bus dactylis of two dactyls:  
 ut as, Mæcenâs O noble Mæ-  
 cenâs edite descended atavis  
 Regibus of ancient or noble  
 Kings [thus Bond;] atavis  
 Regibus, id est that is, an-  
 tiquis regibus atavis [after  
 Cooper and Rider] are the  
 Great Grandfathers Grandfa-  
 thers, but it may be interpreted,  
 as Bond hath it, by a Metonymy  
 of the subject for the adjunct:  
 for Great Grandfathers Grand-  
 fathers are the subject. Car-  
 men Sapphicum a Sapphick  
 verse constat consists ex tro-  
 chæo of a trochee, spondæo  
 a spondee, dactylo a dactyl,  
 & and demum at last duo-  
 bus trochæis of two trochees:  
 ut as, Jam now Pater, id est  
 Jupiter misit Jupiter hath sent  
 [for so heathenish men believ-  
 ed] satis nivis snow enough  
 atque and diræ [subaudi  
 grandinis understand thou the  
 word grandinis] terrible or

horrible Hail terris in our  
 Land [or Country.] Tamen  
 notwithstanding in hoc ge-  
 nere carminis in this kind of  
 verse Adoniceum additur an  
 Adonick is added post tres  
 versus after three verses,  
 quod which constat consists  
 ex dactylo & spondæo of a  
 dactyl and a spondee: ut as,  
 Fusce O Fuscus, integer a man  
 uncorrupt vitæ of life que and  
 purus pure sceleris of wicked-  
 ness, non eget needs not jacu-  
 lis the darts, nec arcu nor the  
 bow Mauri of the Moor, nec  
 neither pharetrâ his quiver  
 gravidâ full venenatis sagit-  
 tis of poisoned arrows. Carmen  
 Phaleucium the kind of verse  
 whereof Phaleucius was the  
 first Author, five or Hendeca-  
 syllabum a verse of eleven  
 Syllables, constat consists ex  
 spondæo of a spondee, dactylo  
 a dactyl, & and tandem at the  
 last tribus trochæis of three  
 trochees: ut as, Pavens Mabi-  
 li O trembling or fearful Mabi-  
 lius [or Mabil,] quoque dis-  
 fugias withersoever thou canst  
 fly away: non poteris latere  
 thou shalt not be able to lie hid  
 from nostrum nasum our face  
 [by Synecdoche] or sight [by  
 Metalepsis.] Legitimus versus  
 Iambicus a lawful Iambick  
 verse

alius of another semper longa it be always long. Etiam also genitivi & dativi the genitive and dative cases quintæ declinationis of the fifth declension sunt excipiendi are to be excepted ubi e where the letter e inter geminum i between the double i fit longa is made long: ut as, faciēi of a face, alioqui otherwise non not (that is, it is not made long:) ut as, rei of a thing, spēs of hope, fidēi of faith. Etiam also si the Syllable si in fio in the verb fio to be made or done est longa is long, nisi except e & r the letters e and r sequuntur do follow simul together: ut as, Fierem I might be made or done, Fieri to be made or done. Sic so octo mariti the eight husbands sunt are made up in number [or accounts,] for then they might not be married to any more than eight Husbands. Quod what non putes may you not think posse fieri can be done. Ohe interjectio the interjection Ohe, signifying ho, ho, a voice of shunning habet hath priorem syllabam the former syllable ancipitem doubtful (or double, that is, both long and short.) Vocalis a vowel an-

te alteram before another in Græcis dictionibus in Greek words, subinde every now and then fit longa is made long: ut as, Pierides Omases, dicite say you [or tell you.] Respice Læertem look back unto [or regard] Laertes, who was the Father of Ulysses. Et also in possessivis in possessives: ut as, Æneæ nutrix Æneas's nurse, Rhodopeius Orpheus Orpheus of Rhodope [a mountain in Thracia.]

Omnis diphthongus every diphthong apud Latinos among the Latinists, est is longa long: ut as, Aurum Gold, neuter neither the one nor the other, musæ of a song: nisi except vocali sequente a vowel following [or when a vowel followeth:] ut as, præire to go before, præustus burned in the fore part [or burned in the point,] præamplus very large.

Derivativa Derivatives or words derived of others, sortuntur are allotted (or assigned) eandem quantitatem the same quantity cum primitivis with their primitives: ut as, amator a lover, amicus a friend, amabilis

## Prosodia construed.

27

bilis amiable (or to be beloved) primâ syllabâ the first Syllable brevi being short ab amo of the verb amo to love. Tamen notwithstanding paucâ excipiuntur a few derivatives are excepted, quæ which deducta being derived à brevis of short primitives producunt do make long primam the first Syllable. Cujus generis of which kind sunt are, Vox vōcis a voice [or word] à vōco of the verb vōco to call: Lex lēgis a law à of lēgo to read: Rex rēgis a King à of rēgo to rule [or govern] Sēdes a seat & and Sēdile a bench (or stool) à of sēdeo the verb sēdeo to sit: jūmentum a drawing beast to draw burthens à jūvo of the verb jūvo to help: Fōmes chips (or any matter which is easily set on fire) & and Fōmentum a plaister to mitigate pain à of fōveo to cherish: jūcundus pleasant à of jūvo to help: jūnior younger à of jūvenis a young man or woman: mōbilis to be moved (or moveable) à of mōveo to move: hūmanus gentle (or courteous) ab hōmo derived from hōmo a man or woman: vōmer a ploughshare à of

vōmo to cast up: pēdor the stink of the feet, à of pēde a foot. Et contrâ and contrariwise sunt there are (subaudi verba understand the word verba words) quæ deducta which being derived à longis of long primitives corripuntur are made short, qualia sunt of which sort are, Dux dūcis a Captain (or Leader) à of dūco to lead: dicax a jester (or scoffer,) maledīcus one that useth railing, & also multa many words id genus of that kind (or sort) à of dico to say (or speak:) Fides faith à of Fīo to be made or done: arena sand, arista the beard of a corn-ear, ab areo derived from (or of) areo to be dry: pōui I have put (or set) à of pōno to put: gēui I have begotten à of gigno to beget: frāgor the noise made with the fall of any thing, & and frāgilis brittle (or frail) à of frango the verb frango to break: Nōto nōtas to mark, à of nōtu to be known: Nāto, as, to shoot out under the earth, à of nātu to be grown or sprung up: Disertus eloquent à of dissero to dispute: Sōpor a dead (or sound) sleep à of

B

Sōpio

*Sopio to bring asleep.* Et also nonnulla alia some others ex utroque genere of both kinds, quæ which relinquuntur are left observanda to be observed studiosis of the studious inter legendum while they are reading.

*Composita compound words sequuntur do follow quantitate the quantity simplicium of their simple words:* ut as, potens mighty, impotens impatient or weak: Solor to delight, consolor to comfort: lëgo, is, to read, perlëgo to read thorough: lëgo, as, to send as an Ambassador, allëgo to accuse by Messengers. Tamen notwithstanding hæc brevia these short words enata being derived à longis of long words excipiuntur are excepted: ut as, Innüba unmarried, pronüba a bride-maid, à nübo derived of nübo to be married: dejëro to swear with a great Oath, pejëro to forswear, à of jüro to swear. Ex præpositionibus of the prepositions hæc these ubique produciuntur are every where made long; A, æ, præ, se, è, nisi except vocali sequente a vowel fol-

lowing [or when a vowel dath follow:] ut as, Unda the water dehiscens dividing itself with its (or his) own proper motion: sudibusve præustis or that kind of Country Spears being burned at the end. Quoque also Pro this Preposition Pro, est is longa long, præterquam saving only in istis in these: Procëlla a great storm or tempest on the sea, profugus a fugitive or wanderer, prötervus saucy, froward, pronepos anephew's son, propago a lineage (or stock), pro for stirpe a descent of the stock, profanus wicked (or unruly,) profiteor to profess, profundus deep (high,) proficiscor to proceed, profari to prophesy, propëro to make haste, profugio to fly fast away, profecto the thing proceeding (or one departed) [but with ð grave signifieth truly.] Procurro to run before, profundo to pour out largely, propello to drive away (as far off) (or to drive forth,) propulso to drive away, propago, as, to cause to spread abroad, habent have priorem syllabam the first Syllable anticipem doubtful. Propheta a Prophet & and propino to drink to sunt are Græca Greek words,



words, (subaudi understand thou scripta the word scripta written) per o parvum with little o (which they call ou-ropov) & and proinde there-fore habent they have primam the first Syllable brevem short. Etiam also di the Syllable di producitur is made long, nisi except in dirimo in the word dirimo to break off, & and disertus eloquent. Reliquæ præpositiones the rest of the prepositions corripuntur are made short, si if Positio position sinat do suffer. Cujusmodi sunt of which sort are ad to, ob for, ab from, sub under, re in composition, in in, &c. and so forth.

Omne præteritum every præterperfect tense dissyllabum of two Syllables habet hath priorem the former Syllable longam long: ut as, lægi I have read, emi I have bought. Tamen notwithstanding excipias except fidi I have cleaved à of fido to cleave, bibi I drank, dedi I gave, scidi I have cut, steti I stood, tuli I have born or suffered.

Geminantia words doubling primam the first Syllable præteriti of the præterperfect tense

itidem in like manner habent have primam the first Syllable brevem short: ut ai, pependi I have weighed, tetendi I have stretched, totondi I have sheared, momo di I have bitten, pependi I bral wind back ward, tütudi I have knocked, fefelli I have deceived, tetigi I have touched, pûpugi I have pricked, didici I have learned, cecidi I have fallen à of cado to fall, cecidi I have beaten (or cut) à of cado to beat (or cut). Quin & moreover supinum dissyllabum a supine of two Syllables quoque likewise producit primam makes the former Syllable long: ut us, motum to move, latum to bear or suffer, lotum to wash, aratum to perceive. Excipe except thou quitum to may or can, litum to dawb (or smear) over, itum to go, ritum to rush, ratum to suppose, datum to give, satum to sow. Et also citum à of cieo, es, to trouble, (of the second Conjugation:) nam for as touching citum to trouble à cieo, cis, of cieo, cis, quartæ of the fourth conjugation, habet it hath priorem the former Syllable longam long.

Verò also quantitas the quantity quorum syllabarum of what Syllables non cadit doth not happen [or come] sub prædictas rationes under the aforesaid Rules, petenda est it is to be sought [or fetched] à usu from the use, exemplo the example, atque and authoritate the authority poetarum of Poets, certissima regula being the most certain rule omnium of all. Ergò therefore discant pueri let boys learn observare to observe [or mark diligently] communes quantitates the common quantities primarum syllabarum of the first Syllables ex Poëtis out of Poets: Cujus sortis of what number [or sort] sunt are, Britannus a Man of Britain, Bithynus a Man of Bithynia, Cacus a giant's name, Corcyra the name of an Island [or isle,] Crathys the name of two rivers, one in Greece, the other in Calabria, Pachynus a mountain in Sicily, Palatium a Prince's or Emperor's Court or Palace. Pelion a hill in Thessaly, Critieus he that judgeth men's writings, Curetes spearmen, Diana Jupiter's Daughter (an heathenish Goddess.) Fidenæ a Town of the Sabines in Italy, Gradivus the name of Mars, Minusculus

a little mule, Pyrene the name of a fountain, rubigo rust, Rutilus the name of divers Romans. Hymen a Song sung at a wedding. Italus a Man of Italy, liquor moisture (or liquor,) liquidus moist, Lycas ingenerated of a wolf and a dog, Orion Neptune's Son, rudo to bray like an ass, Sichæus Dido's husband, Sicanius a Man of Sicily, & similia and the like words.

**M**EDIÆ syllabæ middle Syllables possunt cognosci may be known partly eadem ratione by the same way (or mean) quâ by which primæ the first Syllables (may be known,) etiam also partly ex incrementis from or by the increases (or increasing) genitivi of the genitive case, atque and analogiâ from the proportion conjugationis of the conjugation. Arbitramur dictum we think (or judge) it to have been spoken abunde abundantly supra before in Generibus Nominum in the genders of nouns de incrementis concerning the increases genitivi of the genitive case nominum poly-syllaborum of nouns of many Syllables, unde from whence? cebi

cebit it ſhall be lawful petere to ſeek [or fetch direſtion] ſi quid hæſitaveris if you ſhall doubt any thing de hæc re concerning this matter. Frequens lectio the often reading & and obſervatio the diligent obſervation optimorum poëtarum of the beſt poets facile ſuppedi-  
tabunt will eaſily furniſh us with cætera the reſidue. Pueri didicerunt boys have learned analogiam conjugationis the proportion of the conjugation ex imbibitis rudimentis from the firſt principles [or inſtructions [conceived or] underſtood,] nempe that is to wit a the letter a, indicem a ſign [or token] primæ conjugationis of the firſt conjugation eſſe to be longum long naturâ by nature, præterquam in do-  
ſaving only in the verb do to give, & and ejus compoſitis in the compounds of that verb [or to the compounds] quando when ſunt they are hujus conjugationis of this conjugation: ut as, Damus we give, circumdāmus we compaſs about, dābis thou ſhalt give, circumdābis thou ſhalt compaſs about: dāre to give, circumdāre to compaſs about. Prætereà furthermore, animadvertant let them mark di-

lligently ſyllabas rimus & ritus the Syllables rimus and ritus ubique habendas every where to be taken [or accounted] pro brevibus for ſhort in præterito perfecto in the præterperfect tenſe modi ſubjunctivi of the ſubjunctive mood, autem but debere that they ought eſſe to be longa long in futuro in the future tenſe in proſe oratione in proſe, [or that which is not metre:] verò but reperiri indifferentes that they are to be found indifferent in carmine in verſe; quæma-  
dum even as Aldus the Gram-  
marian Aldus contendit af-  
firms [or proves:] ut a, præterito in the præterperfect tenſe amaverimus when we have loved, amaveritis when ye have loved: Futuro in the future tenſe amaverimus when we ſhall or will love, amaveritis when ye ſhall or will love. Et alſo eſt here is a time ubi when mediæ ſyllabæ the middle ſyllables variant do vary apud poëtas among the poets: ut as, in his in theſe quas which ſubjunximus we have ſet under: Connubium wedlock, ſicedula a great ſnapper, Malea u Promontory in Laconia, Pharfalia a Country of Theſſaly, Bataves a

*Man of Holland, Sydonius a  
Man of Sydon, &c. and similia  
the like words.*

Latina Adjectiva Latin Ad-  
jectives in inus ending in  
inus, producant penultimam  
do make long the last Syllable  
save one: ut as, clandesti-  
nus secret, mediastinus a  
slave, parietinus of a decay-  
ing wall, matutinus belonging  
to the morning, vespertinus  
belonging to the evening, re-  
pentinus sudden. Præter ex-  
cept hæc sequentia these ad-  
jectives following, diutinus long  
continuing, crastinus apper-  
taining to to-morrow, pristinus  
ancient, perendinus belong-  
ing to the next day after to-  
morrow [or of the third day  
after] hornotinus of a year-  
old, ferotinus that is in the  
evening, oleaginus of an olive-  
tree, faginus of a beech-tree,  
cedrinus of a cedar-tree, car-  
basinus of fine Linen. Et and  
reliqua materialia the residue  
of the nouns signifying matter,  
five or in inus words ending in  
inus, formata formed à no-  
minibus metallorum of the  
names of metals, qualia sunt  
of what sort are permulta  
very many deducta derived  
à Grecis vocibus in voc of  
Greek words in voc ut as

Crystallinus of Crystal, myr-  
rhinus of myrrhe, hyacinthi-  
nus of a jacinth Stone, ada-  
mantinus of an Adamant, or  
Adamantine, &c. and so forth.  
Ufus use, &c. and observatio  
diligent marking Poëtarum of  
the Poets scilicet doc. but will  
more happily teach cætera the  
other words (or the rest) quam  
than ullæ regulæ any rules  
Grammaticorum of Gramma-  
rians, quas which solent they  
are wont tradere to teach de  
quantitate concerning the quan-  
tity mediarum syllabarum of  
middle syllables, aut either sine  
ullo modo without any mea-  
sure aut sine or end. Quare  
wherefore illis prætermis-  
sis these being passed over, jam  
accingamur let us now prepare  
our selves ad aperiendas quan-  
titates to open (or declare) the  
quantities ultimarum syllaba-  
rum of the last Syllables.

**Q**uanquam although ul-  
timæ syllabæ the last  
Syllables aut either æquant do  
match, aut etiam superant  
or do moreover exceed nume-  
rum ipsum the very number  
literarum of letters, tamen  
notwithstanding non pigebit  
it shall not irk us etiam also  
percurrere illas to run them

over



over ordine in order. Primū first of all a finita words ending in a producuntur are made long: ut as, amā love thou, contrā against, ergā towards. Excipias thou mayest except putā that is to say, itā so, quā because. Item also nominativos the nominative cases & and omnes casus all the cases in a ending in a, cujus-  
cunque generis of whatsoever gender, numeri number, aut or declinationis declension, fuerint they shall be, præter vocativos except the vocative cases, in a ending in a a Græcis of the Greek Nouns in as ending in as: sicut as, Æneā, O Æneā, ò Thomā O Thomas; & also ablativum the ablative case primæ declinationis of the first Declension: ut as, ab hac mûsa from this Song. Numeralia Words of Number in ginta ending in ginta, habent have finalem the Syllable at the end communem common [that is to say, both long and short,] sed but frequentius more often longam long: ut as, trigintā thirty, quadragintā forty. Desinentia Words ending in b, d, t, brevia sunt are short: ut as, ab from, ad to, caput an head. Desinentia in e Words

ending in the letter e, producuntur are made long: ut as, ac and, sic so, & and adverbium hic the adverb hic here. Sed but tria in e three words ending in e semper contra- huntur are always contracted: ut as, lac milk, nec neither, donēc until. Duo two words sunt communia are common, fac do thou & and pronomen hic the pronoun hic signifying this or that; & and neutrum hoc the neuter hoc this or that, modō so that non sit it be not ablativi casus of the ablative case. E finita words ending in e brevia sunt are short: ut as, mare the sea, penē almost, legē read thou, scribe write thou. Omnes voces all words quintæ inflexionis of the fifth declension in e ending in e, sunt excipienda are to be excepted: ut as, diē in the day, fidē the ablative case of fides faith, unā together cum adverbis with the adverb enatis inde sprung from thence (or derived of them:) ut as, hodiē to-day, quotidie daily, pridie the day before, postridie the day after, qua-rē for what cause [or wherefore,] qua-de-rē where- fore, ea-rē for that cause [or therefore,] & and siqua sunt similia if there be any like them.

them. Et item and also secundæ personæ singulares the second persons singular secundæ conjugationis of the second conjugation imperativorum of the imperative mood activorum of verbs active; ut as, Docē teach thou, movē move thou, manē tarry thou, cavē take thou heed. — Etiam also Monosyllaba in e Words of one Syllable in e producuntur are made long: ut as, mē me, tē thee, cē a syllable added to words, ut as, hisce: præter except quē and [or both] nē whether, vē or (either,) conjunctiones encliticas the conjunctions enclitical. Quin & yea and that more is [or moreover] quoque also adverbia adverbs in e ending in e deducta derived ab adjectivis of adjectives, habent have e the letter e longum long; ut as, pulchrē goodly [beautifully,] doctē learnedly, valdē pro for validē mightily. Quibus un- to which fermē & and ferē the adverbs fermē and ferē signifying almost accedunt are added. Tamen notwithstanding benē well & and malē ill: omnia corripuntur are made short alway [or altogether.] Post emō last of all [finally] quæ wards which

scribuntur are written per-η with the Greek letter η à Græcis of the Greeks, producuntur are made long naturā by nature, cujuscunque casus of whatsoever case, generis gender, aut or numeri number fuerint they shall be: ut as, Lethē a river of Hell [feigned by the poets as causing forgetfulness,] Anchisē the father of Æneas, cetē pl. num. n. g. cetē immania great whales, Tempē a fair hill in Thessaly. Imita words ending in i longa sunt are long: ut as, Domini of a Lord, magistrī of a master, amari to be loved, doceri to be taught. Præter except mihi to me, tibi to thee, sibi to himself, [or themselves] ubi where [or when] ibi there, quæ which sunt are communia common. Verò but nisi except & and quasi as it were corripuntur are made short: cujus sortis of which sort (or manner) etiam also sunt are dativi & vocativi the dative and vocative cases Græcorum of the Greeks, quorum genitivus singularis whose genitive case singular exit in os ends in os breve being short: ut as huic Palladi to Minerva (the feigned Goddess of wisdom,) Phyllidi to Phyllis (Lycurgus's daughter,) Mi-

*Minoidi to Minois (the daughter of Minos King of Crete :) vocativo in the vocative case* ô Amarylli O Amaryllis, ô Alexi O Alexis, ô Daphni O Daphnis. *L finita words ending in l corripuntur are made short :* ut as, Animal a living creature (that hath life and sense,) Annibal a Carthaginian Captain, mel honey, pugil a champion, sal salt, consul a Consul. *Præter nil except the word nil contractum a contracted word -a of nihil [signifying] nothing & and Sol the Sun.* Et also *Hebræa quædam certain Hebrew words in l ending in l :* ut as, Michaël a name of Christ, [signifying who like God?] [when men are so named, there is another meaning of the word,] Gabriel the name of an Angel, Raphaël the name of an Angel, Daniël the name of a Prophet. *N finita words ending in n producuntur are made long :* ut as, Pæan the name of Apollo, Hymen the feigned God of marriage, quin but [or but then] Xenophôn the name of a man so called, nôn no [or not] dæmôn a devil. Excipe except thou forsân peradventure, forstân peradventure, an whe-

ther, tamên notwithstanding, attamên but yet (or notwithstanding) veruntamên nevertheless. Et also in the preposition in corripitur is made short eum compositis with his compounds : ut as, Exin from henceforth [or afterwards] subin every now and then, dein afterward, proin therefore. Et also illæ voces these words accedunt his are added to these, quæ which castrantur are cut off per Apocopen by the figure Apocope : ut as, mên what me? vidên dost thou not see? audin dost thou not hear? nemôn is there no body? Item also nomina in en nouns ending in en, quorum genitivus whose genitive case habet inis correptum hath inis made short : ut as, carmên a verse (or song) crimên a fault, pedên a comb, tibicên a player on the flute, wake inis in the genitive case. Etiam also Græca Greek words in on ending in on, per o paryum written with little o cujuscunque casus fuerint of whatsoever case they shall be : ut as, Ilion the name of the City Troy, Pelion an hill in Thessaly, nominativo in the nominative case ; Cauca-sôn the name of a Mountain, Pylôn

Pylōn the name of a Town where Nestor was born, accusativo in the accusative case. Etiam also quædam some nouns in in ending in in; ut as, Alēxin Alexis (the name of divers men.) In yn ending in yn: ut as, Ityn Itys (the Son of Tercus and Progne). Quoque also in an Words ending in an, a nominativis in a of nominative cases ending in a: ut as, nominativo in the nominative case Iphigenia Agamemnon's daughter; Eginā, the daughter of Æsopus, a certain King, accusativo in the accusative case Iphigeniā, Eginā. Nam in an and as concerning words ending in an (Holyoke so constructeth the word nam) a nominativis in as, of the nominative cases ending in as, producantur are made long: ut as, nominativo in the nominative cases Æneas a Noblemian of Troy, Marfyas the name of a famous Historiographer, accusativo in the accusative case, Æneā, Marfyā. O finita Words ending in o communia sunt are common: ut as, amo to love, Virgo a virgin; porro moreover; docendo in teaching, legendo in reading, eun-

do in going, & and aliæ voces other voices gerundii in do of gerunds in do (or other words being gerunds in do) but yet remember the Adjectives like gerunds are only made long. Præter except obliquos in o, the oblique cases ending in o, qui which semper producantur are always made long: ut as, huic Dominō to this Lord, (subaudi huic understand this word huic) servō to this servant. Ab hoc templō from this temple, (subaudi ab hoc understand these words ab hoc) damnō from this loss. Et also adverbia adverbia derivata derived ab adjectivis of adjectives: ut as, tanto by so much, quantō by how much, liquidō clearly, falsō falsely, primō first and foremost, manifestō plainly and clearly, &c., and so forth. Præter except sedulō diligently, mutuō mutually, crebrō frequently (or often,) serō late in the evening, quæ which communia sunt are common. Cæteram but yet modō now of late, & and quomodō how, corripiuntur are made short semper always. Quoque also citō quickly, ut & as also, ambo both, duo two, ego I, atque also homo



homo a man or woman vix le-  
guntur producta are scarcely  
read (made) long. Tamen yet  
monosyllaba in o words of one  
syllable in o producuntur are  
made long: ut as, dō to give,  
stō to stand, ut & as also ergō  
pro causa for a cause. Item  
also Græca Greek words per  
o written with o, (subaudi  
producuntur are made long)  
cujuscunque casus of what-  
soever case fuerint they shall  
be: ut as, hæc Sapphō this  
Sappho, (a famous Poetess,)  
hæc Didō this Dido, (the  
Daughter of Belus King of  
Tyre,) hujus Androgeō of  
this Androgeus (the Son of  
Minos King of Crete,) hujus  
Apollō of this Apollo, (the  
name of a man,) Hunc Athō  
this Atho, (a wonderful high  
hill in Thracia,) hunc Apol-  
lō this Apollo, (for Apollōna,  
as Despanter writes of Ἀπόλ-  
λων; as also Camden in his  
Greek Grammar, the name of  
the feigned heathenish God of  
wisdom.) R finita words end-  
ing in r, corripuntur are  
made short: ut as, Cæsar the  
surname of the Julians in Rome,  
torcular a wine press, pēr by,  
vir a man, uxōr a wife, tur-  
tūr a Bird called the Turtle.  
Cōr the heart semel legitur

is once read, productum made  
long apud Ovidium in Ovid:  
ut as, Meum molle cōr my  
soft heart violabile est is to be  
broken (or hurt) levibus tē-  
lis with light darts (or slender  
weapons.) Etiam also (sub-  
audi hæc verba understand  
these words) producuntur are  
made long, Far bread-corn, Lār  
a God of the household, city, or  
field, (as heathen people believ-  
ed,) Nār a river running in-  
to Tibur, vēr the spring, fūr a  
thief, cūr wherefore. Quoque  
also pār equal or like cum  
compositis with his compounds:  
ut as, compar equal, impar  
unequal, dispar unlike. Græ-  
ca quædam certain Greek  
words in r ending in r, quæ  
illis that among them desi-  
nunt in nq do end in nq: ut  
as for example, aer the air,  
cratēr a great Cup (or goblet,)  
charactēr a mark, sign, seal,  
or print of any thing, æthēr the  
firmament or sky, sōtēr a sa-  
viour. Præter except Patēr  
a father, & and matēr a mo-  
ther, quæ which apud La-  
tinos among the Latinists (or  
Latin authors) habent ulti-  
mam have the last sylla-  
ble brevem short. S finita  
Words ending in the letter s  
habent have pates terminas-  
tione

tiones the like terminations, (or endings) cum numero vocalium with the number of the vowels, nempe that is to wit, As, es, is, os, us. Primo first and foremost as finita words ending in as producantur are made long: ut as, amās thou lovest, musās songs, majestās majesty, [or honourable dignity,] bonitās goodness. Præter except Græca Greek words quorum of which genitivus singularis the genitive case singular [or whose genitive case singular] exit in dos doth end in dos; ut as, Arcās the son of Jupiter, Pallās Minerva [the Goddess of Wisdom,] genitivo in the genitive case Arcadōs, Palladōs. Et also præter except accusativos plurales the accusative cases plural nominum crescentium of nouns increasing: ut as, Heros a Nobleman, Heroōs in the genitive case; Phyllis King Lycurgus's daughter, Phyllidōs in the genitive case: Accusativo plurali in the accusative case plural, Heroās, Phyllidās. Es finita Words ending in es longa sunt are long: ut as, Anchisēs Æneas's father, sedēs thou sittest, docēs thou

teachest, patrēs fathers. Nomina in es nouns ending in es, tertiæ inflexionis being of the third declension, excipiuntur are excepted, quæ corripuntur which do make short penultimam the last syllable saving one genitivi crescentis of the genitive case increasing: ut as, Miles a soldier, segēs standing corn, divēs rich: Sed but ariēs a ram, abīēs a fir-tree, pariēs the wall of an house, Cerēs the feigned Goddess of corn, & also pēs a foot, unā together cum compositis with the compounds of it; ut as, præpēs light in flying [or swift,] bipēs having two feet, tripēs having three feet, quadripēs having four feet, [or four-footed,] sunt longa are long. Quoque also es the verb es, a sum coming of the verb sum to be, corripitur is made short, unā together cum compositis with its compounds: ut as, potēs thou canst [or art able,] adēs thou art present, prodēs thou profitest, [or art profitable,] obēs thou hindereest [or hurteest.] Quibus to which Words, penēs in the power potest may adjungi be joined [or annexed,] unā together cum neutris with words of the neuter

neuter gender, ac and nominativis pluralibus the nominative cases plural Græcorum of the Greeks : ut as, Hippomanēs a venomous horse coming from a mare, cacoēthes an evil custom, Cyclopēs Giants with one eye, Naiadēs Fairies haunting Rivers and Fountains. Is finita Words ending in is, brevia sunt are short : ut as, Paris Priamus (King of Troy) his Son, panis bread, tristis sad, hilaris merry. Præter except obliquos plurales the oblique cases plural in is, ending in is, qui which producentur are made long : ut as, Musis the dative or ablative case plural of Musa a Song, (or of Musæ the Muses,) [which were feigned goddesses of Learning,] mensis the dative or ablative plural of mensa a table, dominis the dative or ablative plural of dominus a Lord, templis the dative or ablative plural of templum a Church. Item also quæis pro for quibus the dative or ablative of qui which, cum producentibus with words making long penultimam the last Syllable saving one genitivi crescentis of the genitive case increasing : ut as, Samnis a Samnite, Sa-

lamis an Isle by Athens, genitivo in the genitive case Samnitis, Salaminis. Adde huc add hither [or to this place] quæ words which desinunt do end in diphthongum eis, in the diphthong eis, five Græca whether they be Greek words five Latina or Latin, cujuscunque numeri of whatsoever number aut casus or case fuerint they shall be : ut as, Symoeis a river in Troy, Pyroeis one of the horses of the Sun, parteis put for partes the parts, omneis put for omnes all. Et item and also omnia monosyllaba all words of one Syllable : ut as, vis strength, power, or force, lis strife, contention : præter nominativos except these nominative cases, is signifying he, & quis who, - & also bis twice apud Ovidiam in Ovid. Secundæ personæ singulares the second person singular verborum in is, of verbs ending in is, accedunt istis, are added to these, quorum secundæ personæ plurales whose second persons plural desinunt in itis do end in itis, penultimā the last Syllable saving one productā being made long, unā together cum futuris with the future tenses subjunctivi

subiunctivi in ris of the subjunctive mood in ris: ut as, audis thou hearest, velis thou mayest or canst be willing, dederis thou shalt or wilt give. Pluraliter plurally (or in the plural number) auditis ye hear, velitis ye may or can be willing, dederitis ye shall or will give. Os finita words ending in os producuntur are made long: ut as, honōs honour, nepōs a nephew, dominōs Lords, servōs servants. Præter except compōs he that hath Ability or Power in something, impōs that is unable (not having Power,) & and ōs ossis a bone: & also Græca Greek words per o parvum written with little o: ut as, Delōs an Isle in the Ægean Sea, where Apollo and Diana were born, Chaōs a confused heap of all things, whereof Poets conceived all things to have come in the beginning, Palladōs the genitive case of Pallas Minerva, Phyllidōs the genitive case of Phyllis King Lycurgus's Daughter. Us finita Words ending in us, corripuntur are made short: ut as, famulus an household man servant, regiūs royal, tempūs time, amamus we love. Producentia

words making long penultimate the last syllable saving one genitivi crescentis of the genitive case increasing excipiuntur are excepted: ut as, Salūs a saluting (or health,) tellūs the earth (or ground,) genitivo in the genitive case salutis, telluris. Etiam also omnes voces all words quartæ inflexionis of the fourth declension in us ending in us sunt longæ are long, præter except nominativum & vocativum singulares the nominative and vocative cases singular: ut as, hujus manus of this hand, hæ manus these hands, o manus O hands. Etiam also monosyllaba words of one Syllable accedunt his are added to these: ut as, Crus the leg (from the knee to the ankle,) thus frankincense, mūs a mouse, sūs a sow, &c. and so forth. Et item and also Græca Greek words per diphthongum ou with the diphthong ou, vel eu, cujuscunque casus fuerint of whatsoever case they should be: ut as, hic Panthūs, this Panthus (a Trojan, the Son of Othreus,) Melampūs a famous Soothsayer: Hujus Sapphūs of this Sappha, (a great Poetess,) Cliūs the genitive case of Clio, being the name of one



of the Muses. Atque and no-  
men IESUS the name of JE-  
SUS venerandum that is wor-  
thy to be revered (or ought  
to be revered) piis cun-  
ctis of all godly or religious  
persons. Postremò last of all

omnia u finita all words end-  
ing in u, producuntur are made  
long : ut as, manū the abla-  
tive case of manūs an hand,  
genū a knee, amatū to be lov-  
ed, diū a long time (of long  
time or continuance.)

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*Finis Grammatices the End of the Grammar.*

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